

and applied in a large number of families, "then we may hope to learn just how far special limitations in intellectual capacity appear as family traits, and to learn of the particular laws of their distribution in the family and of their recurrence in successive generations."

H. FREIZE STEPHENS.

*Researches in Feeble-mindedness. (Proc. Amer. Assoc. for the Study of the Feeble-minded, 1926.) Reported by Myerson, A.*

This is a summary of researches undertaken under the general direction of Dr. Myerson, of Boston, details of which are to appear in subsequent papers. The belief is held that the problem of feeble-mindedness is a problem *sui generis*, and that the subject-matter of feeble-mindedness must be broken up into groups, and each clinical group studied intensively as a problem in itself.

Two general conclusions emerge from the work already done :

(1) That feeble-mindedness, when inherited, appears to have no relationship to anything but feeble-mindedness; that, therefore, as a biological problem, feeble-mindedness is distinct from the mental diseases and epilepsy.

(2) That unsuspected birth trauma and infections of the encephalon occurring early in life account for a good deal of the feeble-mindedness in non-hereditary cases.

H. FREIZE STEPHENS.

*Cerebral Accidents of Childhood. Relationship to Mental Deficiency. (Proc. Amer. Assoc. for the Study of the Feeble-minded, 1926.) Smith, Groves B.*

Fifty cases were studied. They were not selected, being the first fifty histories with this diagnosis from the files of the Henry Ford Hospital at Detroit for the past three years. Of these, 88% were found to be mentally defective—morons, 26%; imbeciles, 40%; and idiots, 22%.

H. FREIZE STEPHENS.

*Glycuresis in Mental Defectives. (Proc. Amer. Assoc. for the Study of the Feeble-minded, 1926.) Bronfenbrenner, A. N.*

The metabolic mechanism of aments has its peculiarities. Routine urine examinations, a number of basal metabolism tests, etc., made on the population of a large institution for mental defectives showed failures in metabolism. This paper, as the first of a series of articles reporting the results of this work, deals with "the metabolic phenomenon suggested by the ability of urine to reduce a copper salt"—"glycuresis," as mentioned by Benedict, being a better term than "glycosuria" for this phenomenon. It was found that, as a general condition, the quantity of the circulating glucose is a factor in assimilation itself, and, as a fact, the feeble-minded individual requires more carbohydrate food than the mentally normal person, "in order to make up for the extravagant and wasteful way in which his metabolism works."

H. FREIZE STEPHENS.